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Equal Rights

OFFICIAL WEEKLY OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1923

Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

The National Woman's Party in 1923 Presents to Congress the Principles of Equal Rights Formulated in 1848

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Unemployed Women Discussed

THE VOTE, the organ of the Women's Freedom League of England, reports a meeting in London of this organization at which was discussed the subject of Women and Unemployment. Miss Anna Munro, the president, urged the importance of the matter and its close connection with the welfare of the State. She drew attention to the fact that the general impression was abroad that only men were unemployed, but the League had never forgotten that women also were suffering in the same way. Neither did it subscribe to the point of view that the only avenue for women, whether married or single, was domestic service.

She pointed out that the English Government had decided to spend $50,000,000 for unemployed men, but nothing had been said about unemployed women. Roughly speaking, the proportion of unemployed men and boys to unemployed women and girls was four to one, and if the Government was prepared to spend $50,000,000, at least $10,000,000 of this should be allocated to women.

At the close of the meeting the following demand was included in a resolution put from the chair and carried unanimously:

"That this meeting of the Women's Freedom League calls upon the Government to expend the same amount of public money upon providing work for unemployed women, in proportion to their numbers, as for unemployed men."

Norway Woman as Factory Inspector

A SPECIAL correspondent to the *Christian Science Monitor* gives an interesting account of Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, Norway's first and only woman factory inspector, who was a representative to the International Labor Conference which convened at Geneva during the summer.

Mrs. Kjelsberg, who also took part in the labor conference at Washington in 1920, was appointed a factory inspector in 1910. Now 6700 industrial plants are under her supervision, employing about 40,000 women, 15,000 minors and 300 children, and are spread all over the country. Hygienic measures improving the working conditions of these people are the result of her work. All the brewers, sausage makers, bakers, butchers—in short, the foodstuff industry of the country, are subject to her inspection. She has established one assistant in the western and one in the northern section of the country, residing herself with one assistant at the eastern center of Christiania, whence she undertakes frequent inspection trips all over Norway.

FOR several years Holland has boasted of a woman alderman, Madame W. A. Hofman-Poot, who at one time also served as Mayor of Oostzoon. At Gasselt, in the Province of Dreuthe, another woman was recently appointed alderman.

What YOU Can Do To Help

Urge the speedy passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Write yourself.

Get others to write to:

The President of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C.

Your Senators and Representatives, the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

"The Women's Parliament"

THE *Manchester Guardian* refers to the annual conference of the National Council of Women which met in Edinburgh from October 16 to 22 as "The Women's Parliament." Between 600 and 700 delegates attended this conference. The special subject around which the discussions were grouped was "The Call of the Child." The Duchess of Atholl opened the discussion on the child and the stage in Scotland. Lord Murray spoke on a subject which is arousing special interest just now, the adoption of children, and Miss Cecile Matheson presented a report on unemployment among young people.

English Women Organize Against Vice.

IN preparation for a large gathering under the auspices of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, delegates from seventeen countries met recently in London to take up the question of the prohibition of the employment of foreign women in licensed houses. Many of the delegates expressed the opinion that this was the root of the trouble, while the Women's Freedom League believe that the proposed prevention of the employment of the foreign women in foreign houses will only act at best as a palliative for this great evil, and may result in more harm than good. It is their belief that women must work for the abolition of licensed vice, and for nothing less, and that native women have as much right to protection as foreign women.

Girl Babies Bring Lower Premiums

JOHAN SWENSON, prize landlord of Jersey City, according to a Washington (D. C.) daily, owns a 40-family apartment house at York and Van Vorst streets, and families without children are not permitted to live in his house. To the parents of babies born under his roof, Mr. Swenson makes a cash gift, but discrimination because of sex is manifested by the fact that $50 is paid for each boy baby, and only $25 for a girl. Thus the "inferiority complex" gets a firm hold on women. Boys and girls together have earned $800 for their parents in the last year.

Women Physicians Enjoy Equal Rights

AT the Southern Medical Association which met in Washington, D. C. last week, there was no discrimination against women or favoritism toward them, for the women members occupy equal place with men in the association.

So carefully was the equal rights principle preserved that there were no special meetings of women physicians, except for a social evening, Tuesday.

Woman Aviator Scores

ACCORDING to press dispatches Mlle. Denyse Collin brought confusion among the ranks of the aviation laboratory experts in Paris last week when she landed successfully from an airplane flying more than one hundred miles an hour with the aid of a parachute weighing only twelve pounds.

"These little parachutes are highly dangerous," said the experts. "The mere shock of the cord is 1,500 pounds, enough to kill any human being."

When Mlle. Collin told them that she felt "nothing but a gentle pull" the experts were at a loss.

Forty Women Up for Parliament

WOMEN candidates will play a very important part in the coming election in England. Eighteen women, seven laborites, including a communist, six liberals, four conservatives and one independent, already are listed as possible starters, and it is considered certain that 40 or 50 will become aspirants before the campaign is actually under way.

Among those whose candidacy has been announced are the three present women members of Parliament, Lady Astor, unionist; Mrs. Margaret Pointringham, independent liberal; Mrs. Philipson, national liberal, and the Countess of Warwick, whose bye-election campaign has been terminated because of the imminence of the general election, on the labor ticket.

Women Run Life Insurance Agencies

THE New York Life Insurance Company, 2 West 45th street, New York, has sixty woman agents. The Woman's Savings & Loan Company, with offices in the Woman's City Club Building, Cleveland, Ohio, is composed entirely of women. It was organized in January, 1922, by fifteen women, and now claims 500 stockholders and assets of more than $150,000. Its biggest clientele, it is said, is among men.

Uruguay's Leading Feminist a Doctor.

DR. PAULINA LUISI, delegate from Uruguay to the League of Nations, was the first woman in her country to graduate for the B. Sc. Dr. Luisi has been one of South America's leading feminists for many years, and has worked indefatigably to raise the position of women.

"GO ON---AND ON---AND ON!"

Speech by Inez Haynes Irwin---at the Equal Rights Ceremony in the Capitol, Sunday Afternoon, November 18

CALAMITOUS times, we all know, bring forth big men. But whether in the past—the dim past—they have brought forth big women, we cannot know. Certainly we may suspect that that was the case; for now and then an Aspasia of Athens, a Catharine of Siena, a Jeanne D'Arc of France, an Elizabeth of England seems to prove it. In that past we suspect though that the vitality, the efficiency, the talent, the genius of women was poured into devotion to family and household, a devotion so common that it left no record on the swift current of time. Perhaps there was no more calamitous period in the history of our own country than the twenty years which preceded the outbreak of the Civil War and in that period both great men and great women marched steadily forward into the light of history.

Never, I believe, in the history of the world has there been such a trio of women as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

As we study the history of the suffrage movement and, in especial, the life of Susan Anthony, we stand astounded at the bigness—even the profundity of the minds of those women, the extraordinary will—power and devotedness which they brought to the bringing forth of their ideas, the stupendous amount of work they accomplished. They are beginning to loom out of the dim backward abysm of those early suffrage times like the giants they were.

It is a very fitting thing that the closing ceremonies of the universal ceremonial of the First Suffrage Convention of Seneca Falls, held in 1848, should be celebrated in this building, the heart of our national life.

Perhaps the day will come when every schoolboy will read in the school reader the accounts of that extraordinary gathering. Only when this happens will we, as a nation, not only of women, but of human beings, realize how great was the scope of the program which those women enunciated at that convention.

For nearly seventy-five years, we have concentrated our attention on one detail—getting the franchise for women. It is true that without the franchise it would be impossible to achieve the rest of the program. But looking at it in certain aspects, the franchise seems the least of all the rights it demanded. Those rights opened the house of life to women, opened the doors wide, put every sunlit room at their disposal. Important as it was, the franchise was but the key which opened this house. Now, after seventy-five years, we find ourselves confronted with the task of putting ninety-nine per cent of their hundred per cent program into the laws of our country. How magnificent, how all embracing was their vision!

It is pleasant to be facing a group whose look is turned toward the future. All over our country there are such groups looking with ardent longing toward that period when life will be freer, more beautiful for the mass of humanity. But on the whole it seems to me there is a great tendency in American life at present to turn toward the past. The causes of this are not far to seek. It is the experience of history that wars are always followed by a period of reaction. And should we measure the reaction which has followed the greatest war of history, perhaps we should find it was the greatest reaction. It is not alone that war kills off the young and the forward looking; the peoples become frightened by what they have seen. The minds of men and women become exhausted, too tired to think, too bruised to hope.

I mark constantly in my own profession, which is that of an author of fiction, how this tendency shows itself. A great interest has suddenly manifested itself, for instance, all through the reading public in the past of American history. Perhaps some of you have seen Emerson Hough's film "The Covered Wagon," and perhaps you have noted how thrilled audiences are by it. It perhaps helps in this tendency of writers to go back into the past that almost any book of fiction of contemporary life which is not of the very instant has to account for the life of every character during the years of war. This is a technical difficulty, the irritations of which no layman can thoroughly understand. And so, I mark one man author I know writing a novel on the mining camp days of Leadville. Another, a young man at that, going back to the epic of the early days of the Panama Canal; Miss Cather in "A Lost Lady" returning to the period of the opening up of the middle west, and so it goes.

But we, here in this great hall, must fix our eyes on the future.

If there were any instinct in us to turn back, I think we should hear the voices of our three great leaders of the past in our ears, "Go on!" they would say. "Go on—and on—and on!" until you have won the last, least, smallest privilege for the least and most insignificant of women. It is our great privilege to be a linking generation between Lucretia Mott and Elizabth Stanton and Susan Anthony and that race of emancipated women which the future will bring. Most of all, I think, any one of us who sits here would rather be one of those free women. Next of all, I think, we would have liked to be one of those great women of the past who served as shock troops in our great woman's war of independence. But it has been no small privilege to stand where we do stand—to take the torch from those consecrated hands, to bear it on through the heat and labor of the day, and to hand it to those fleet-footed young creatures who will carry it forward, we know not where.

A Letter from a Banner Bearer at the Memorial Services at the Capitol, November 18

"THE ceremony was a solemn and beautiful one to all of us, and I, with my big banner, felt like Jeanne d'Arc, especially as I carried it full sail in the view of the fast-gathering populace, across the Capitol plaza on my way to the Crypt!

"Forward out of error,
Leave behind the night,
Forward out of darkness,
Forward into light."

Following a choir chanting these words, we moved, one hundred white-clad girls bearing banners of purple, white and gold. We came with all due reverence before the statue of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott to render tribute. Across a void of more than half a century, from the rostrum of the first woman's rights convention, these great suffrage pioneers stretched out their hands to consecrate us to the purpose they had so ably advocated, offering the wine of the only true and complete democracy, that of equality between men and women. In our eyes the light of inspiration, we bowed low our heads to receive the sacrament.

With renewed strength and enlivened purpose we accept the challenge to "Carry On," and bear aloft the banners inscribed in fire, "Equality." By the force of determination we will hew every barrier, every discrimination against women. Against the indifference, against the ignorance, in spite of the opposition of the majority; through the error of prejudice, through the darkness of night, we will blaze a path toward the altar of truth. There at last in full light and beauty we may set the brilliant standards proclaiming the essential fact, which nature and justice accord women in common with other human beings, perfect equal rights—human rights.

MABEL VAN DYKE."

Equal Rights

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THANKSGIVING

AT this season of the year with its gray skies and its soft haze and its leafless trees, our minds hark back to that first Thanksgiving when a little band of men and women on our shores lifted their thanks to the Maker of mankind for succor in their valiant undertaking. Brave souls they were to defy the waste of waters and the wilderness in their search for Liberty. Could they today see the wilderness in their search for Liberty.

The women especially, in those harsh and early days, showed an extraordinary courage. They gave of the very best they had; they dared all in behalf of human freedom. Yet today their daughters are still in bondage to outworn custom, effete laws and unjust discriminations. True, we may give our thanks for the blessing of the franchise, but by and large our status has not very greatly changed from the time when kings as well as men tyrannized over us. Women as a sex are still regarded as the inferiors of men, and that is the crux of the situation.

Today, as on that first Thanksgiving Day, three hundred years and two now gone, the greatest cause for gratitude to the Almighty is the love of Liberty that burns in the human heart. For the heritage that had been handed down from the mothers of our country, for the courage to carry on, we lift our faces to the high heavens in gratitude and supplication.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE women of the United States await with hope the message of President Coolidge to Congress when that body convenes in December.

To President Coolidge is open a great opportunity. He is the head of the nation and the leader of the party which is in control of both Houses of Congress. He can do more than any one person to establish the complete freedom of women. By his message to Congress he will greatly influence the action of Congress. If he puts the weight of the Administration solidly back of the amendment, its passage will be assured.

Other times and leaders have been instruments of liberty for races and peoples. Abraham Lincoln took the lead that emancipated a race. Woodrow Wilson went personally to Congress to urge the national enfranchisement of women.

With hope and expectancy, the forward-looking women of our country look to the President for the leadership that shall give to women the justice so long denied their sex.

THE INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF WOMEN

THE National Conference of the Woman's Party, held in Washington, November 17th and 18th, unanimously adopted a resolution to call an International Conference to sit as a Parliament of Women to deliberate upon problems of their common interest, and to aid the movement to end the present world-wide subjection of women. This is one of the most momentous decisions made in the history of the Woman's Party.

In the past international alliances of women have been formed for many objects, but in the International Parliament of Women to be called by the Woman's Party, women of all nations will come together for the first time with the object of raising the status of women throughout the world.

The Woman's Party leads the way to international action by women for women.

This action is the logical development of the work that has already been done. In 1913 the decision was made to concentrate on national action to secure the vote for the women of the United States. In 1921, after the right to vote had been won, decision was made to work for the removal of all the remaining forms of the subjection of women. It is clear that so long as this subjection is world-wide, the effort to end it must also be world-wide.

In the suffrage fight and in the Equal Rights compaign, so far as it has now progressed, the Woman's Party has drawn together for national action women who were formerly separated into isolated State groups. Now it undertakes the work of uniting the women of all nations for world action to win freedom for women.

It is a piece of work that stirs the imagination. The influence that the International Parliament of Women may wield is unbounded. Women themselves must gain in strength and knowledge, through the exchange of opinions and views, concerning their common problems, among women of all nations. Then, too, we must believe that as the women of the world draw closer together and work together to end the subjection of women, so will their power increase to make the voices of women heard in the settlement of world questions and to gain representation of women by women in all bodies assembled to deal with world matters.

No one now doubts that the woman movement has grown in power and vitality through national action. We must foresee that it will grow immeasurably through world action. But as national action came to pass only through toil and hardship, so international action will be gained only through labor and sacrifice on the part of everyone who desires to speed the time when the women of the world will be united to fight for the freedom of women. An inspiring vision of women free throughout the world opens before us. Let us work to make this vision real!

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE NATION AND STATES

WITH the deputation to President Coolidge this week on behalf of the Equal Rights amendment, the campaign for the passage of the amendment has begun.

From this time forward women will unite in an effort for the immediate passage of this amendment, so that the Constitution of the United States may affirm the equality of rights for men and women, without which there can be no assurance of national permanence.

But, while women demand the national amendment, this does not lessen their demand for action by the State Legislatures removing all discriminations against women in the individual States. A number of Legislatures convene in January. These Legislatures have it in their power to sweep away the ancient handicaps upon women still remaining in their respective States, in so far as the law can remove such handicaps. The women of the country, while working for the nation-wide establishing of Equal Rights, demand at the same time that all State administrative authorities and all State legislative bodies shall establish Equal Rights between men and women, to the fullest extent possible, in the territory for which they are responsible.

GREETINGS FROM MRS. HARVEY W. WILEY

(*District of Columbia Chairman of the Woman's Party*)

To Conference of National and State Officers of the Woman's Party

At the National Headquarters on November 17th

IT is a pleasure to voice the welcome to this Conference, our third since our reorganization in February, 1921, when, having achieved the vote, the decision was made to work for the entire Equal Rights program, or, as I prefer to call it, the human rights program.

Women have been considered as sub-human under early civilizations, but now, as Maud Royden, the English preacher, puts it in her recent book, "Women and the Sovereign State," they are considered as "intermittently human." She says: "She (woman) will do well to assume that she is a person when there is a question of penalties or duties; not a person when there is a question of rights. * * * The truth is that her existence is not a continuous one. * * * For the old assumption that a woman is an arrested human being, a "perpetual minor," there is a new one—that she is intermittently human—a person or not a person, at the discretion of the sovereign Parliament."

And it is this condition we seek to remedy. We seek to give to women the same opportunity for self expression that is given to men in all phases of life. To be human beings at all times. "To treat women solely as mothers," Miss Royden continues, "is a calamity to the race."

We are on the eve of a far-reaching event—the introduction of the Lucretia Mott amendment. There can still be seen in the British Museum, in London, a copy of the Great Charter, injured by age and fire, but with the royal seal still hanging from the brown and shrivelled parchment. It is impossible to gaze without reverence on this earliest monument of English freedom, which we can see with our eyes and touch with our hands, the Great Charter to which, from age to age, patriots have looked back as the basis of English liberty. And in our State Department one can, by special request, see our Declaration of Independence, preserved between glass and protected from the light. The Great Charter secured freedom from unjust arrest and imprisonment, trial by jury and the protection of life, liberty and property from unlawful deprivation. Our Declaration of Independence secured the political independence of our nation. But the women of 1848 started something more far-reaching, with their Declaration of Sentiments, than either of these two great documents mentioned above. Their program affects not alone the people of one race, or of one nation, but has started a movement which will expand and reach out eventually to the women in the uttermost parts of the earth.

As I listened to the noble songs of the Woman's Party just now, a quotation floated into my mind, something about "Let who will make the laws of a nation, but let me write its songs," and it seemed to me impossible that there could be any opposition to a band of women living and singing such songs. Just as the walls of the city of Jericho fell before the songs of the marching Israelites, so the walls of prejudice must succumb to a band of pilgrims living and singing:

"Life and strife—these two are one.
Naught can ye win but by faith and daring."

and the lines,

"We hold a banner for a sword
Till all oppression cease."

What a glorious kind of warfare! Let us go on carrying our banners, with their inspired messages, and singing our songs until we accomplish our mission.

In going to our task we need all the courage of the barons of 1215 and the patriots of 1776. We are trying to change the existing order and to upset precedent, and that is the most difficult thing in the world to do. We do not alone need courage; we must stand ready to sacrifice our time, our energy and our money. But courage and sacrifice are not enough. First of all, we need a reliance upon a Divine Power, feeling that our cause is just, lawful and right—

"Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, 'In God is our trust.'"

WHAT LEGAL DISABILITIES MEAN

THERE may be some to whom legal discriminations against women mean merely forgotten rules extracted by the Woman's Party from old and musty law books, but they are very real indeed to the individual women who come up against these discriminations when, for some reason, they come in contact with the law.

Recently, for instance, the Supreme Court of Nevada (*Nixon v. Brown,* 214, p. 524) decided that a husband may, without his wife's consent, give away a portion of their common property; that is, property accumulated by the efforts of either or both of the married pair. Under the Nevada law, however, the wife is not permitted to give away any of the common property without her husband's consent, even though she may have earned the property and even though she wishes to give it to her own children.

In the case in question, the late United States Senator George S. Nixon gave an opera-house and premises of the value of $50,000, belonging to himself and wife, to the town of Winnemucca, Nevada. Mrs. Nixon did not join in the deed and later attempted to have the conveyance set aside on the ground that she had not joined in the gift. The court held that as the gift was not unreasonable in proportion to the whole common property and not made with intent to defeat Mrs. Nixon's rights, it was valid without her consent.

On the other hand, according to the general rule in Nevada, Mrs. Nixon could not have made a valid gift of the opera-house or any of the property, even to her own children, and even though it had been largely or entirely through her effort that the property had been accumulated.

In another recent case (*Lyman v. Knickerbocker Theatre, D. C. Supreme Court, at Law No.* 67204) a needy mother in the District of Columbia was denied the right to recover damages for the death of an only son.

In this case David Lyman, a 17-year-old athlete, was killed in Washington at the time the roof of the Knickerbocker Theatre caved in. His mother, Mrs. Josephine Lyman, sought to recover damages for the death of the son. The court decided that she could not recover any damages for his death since the right to the damages belonged to the father alone. As the father died three months after the son's death the damages recoverable by the father's administrator were limited to those sustained for the period between the date of the boy's death and the date of the father's death.

These two cases, which have recently occurred, are examples of the many unjust laws throughout the country which take little account of the claims or feelings of women, and which any woman may come up against at any time that she is brought in contact with the law.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

Men and Women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction

SPEECH AT THE BUSINESS CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 17th

By Isabelle Kendig Gill.

SINCE we are holding a symposium on this question, I should like to stress two points which particularly interest me and which have not yet been brought out.

First, I differ from several of those who have just spoken in believing that America by no means leads the world in the freedom it has given its women. While we may in this country be more advanced in certain fields, in others we definitely lag behind the women of other nations. It is usual to speak of the English race as politically-minded, and feminism in America and Great Britain has from the beginning sought the political and legal equality of the sexes. In the German and the Scandinavian countries, on the other hand, different aspects of feminism have been stressed and greater freedom has been obtained in other fields, particularly in regard to the home and the family. The political power of European women, however, especially since the war, has been greatly enhanced. When we compare the constituency of our own Congress, with its one woman member, to the German Reichstag, with forty, it is apparent that even in the political field European women are outdistancing us here in America.

In view of such considerations, I think it would be a great mistake for us to call such an International Parliament in a spirit of complacency with our own progress and a missionary zeal to extend our blessings to the rest of the world. We have at least as much to gain as to give in such an exchange of ideas with the feminists of other countries, and personally I welcome the plan because of the help and stimulation we will derive from such association.

A second very important function of such a Parliament will be the analyses and formulation of the fundamental principles of feminism.

As has been pointed out, there are already several international bodies of women working successfully in special fields—the International Suffrage Association, which concerns itself with only one phase of feminism; the International Federation of Working Women, the International Council of Women and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. None of these groups, however, is concerned with the broad general aspects of feminism. Yet in every other field, whether of art or science or industry, the specialists of all countries have organized for the interchange of ideas and technique and the general quickening and inspiration which comes from such association.

I have been particularly interested recently in the organization of a World Federation of Educational Associations. Though the various nations represented are widely disparate in educational development—even as regards literacy—the Federation confidently expects, through the formulation of basic standards and methods, to raise the level of education in all countries and realize the great fundamental principle laid down.

This is certainly analogous to the work we should attempt through the formation of an International Parliament of Women. The marvel to me is not that we should now create such a body, but that it has never been developed before. Today there is no common meeting ground where the feminists of all countries may gather for the exchange of ideas and experience and no medium through which the broad principles of feminism may be defined, experimental projects embodied and methods developed for the emancipation of women throughout the world. This is the great opportunity which awaits an International Parliament of Women, and I therefore heartily endorse the proposal to establish it without delay.

MABEL POTTER DAGGETT, FEMINIST AND WRITER

EQUAL RIGHTS is fortunate in having as a member of the Editorial Board Mabel Potter Daggett, who has written her title clear to a niche in the feminist hall of fame in a book that is famous on two continents, "Women Wanted." When it appeared from the Doran Press, the New York *Sun* announced: "Mrs. Daggett has written what many critics consider the most inspiring and notable book on the subject of the woman movement that has been produced since Olive Schreiner's 'Woman and Labor.' Mrs. Schreiner foretold the coming of the new woman, Mrs. Daggett is the herald who announces that the wonder has come to pass."

It was as a journalist overseas, in the midst of the great war, that Mrs. Daggett, lifting her eyes to the horizon, saw placarded over every capital of Europe the sign that she has made the title of her book. Everywhere on the skyline of civilization stood out that startling proclamation, written at is were in letters of blood, "Women Wanted!" They never had been before, except for scrubbing and school teaching and child-bearing. Now every job and every profession in the world was open to them.

Why? Because the shot that was fired in Serbia had echoed around the world, destroying age-old barriers. There was a freedom, Mrs. Daggett points out, for which not the most decorated general realized he was fighting. A cause was being won that none of the armies had any idea they were mobilized for. In such mysterious ways is destiny done.

The woman movement which had made but slow and painful progress in the past, Mrs. Daggett declares, was now marching on with rhythmic tread to a triumphant goal, but with all its banners furled before the woe of the world, and all its laurel wreaths twined with rue.

This was what the war did, Mrs. Daggett shows. Every time a man dropped dead in the trenches, a woman stepped forward to take his place in industry, in commerce, in the professions. "Women Wanted!" "Women Wanted!" every government trumpeted the call. And the women came to the counting-room and the surgeon's operating-room and the law courts and the judges' bench, and even to the pulpit. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, ministers, everything formerly forbidden, women might now be. How it all came to pass has been told by Mrs. Daggett in this book, which is written with the enthusiasm of a crusader and the thoroughness of a scholar. Chapter by chapter this terrible crucial present of ours is revealed with such touch and infectious power. And as one women reviewer has said, "When you turn the pages of 'Women Wanted,' you feel the great wind of the future blowing in your hair."

The English edition of "Women Wanted" has a preface written by Sir Gilbert Parker, who pays Mrs. Daggett a high tribute. "This is a striking and remarkable volume," he declares. "It is the book of the real new woman."

Even before "Women Wanted" appeared, Mrs. Daggett was widely known to the women of America as a writer and contributor to the magazines. Character delineation has been a marked feature even of her special articles. And with a rare combination of the economic grasp and the human interest touch, she has always invested even the most academic subject with the charm that usually attaches only to fiction. Mrs. Daggett's booklet, "In Lockerbie Street," a personality study of James Whitcomb Riley, was originally a magazine article, as was also her personality study of William Jennings Bryan. Her "Letters to the Housewife," that appeared in pamphlet form, were distributed by the Democratic Party by the hundreds of thousands of copies to the women voters in the first Wilson campaign.

Mrs. Daggett is a graduate of Syracuse University and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She had a training as a newspaper woman and a magazine editor before "Women Wanted" brought her into the authors' field. And always from the days when as a little girl she began growing up in a New York State atmosphere, where the name of Susan B. Anthony was spoken with reverence, Mabel Potter Daggett has been a feminist.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MRS. LILLIAN KERR, State Organizer, reports that precinct organization in Colorado Springs continues at a merry pace. On November 5 Precincts Nos. 3 and 4 elected the following officers:

Precinct No. 3—Mrs. L. A. Miller, Chairman, and Mrs. Willis R. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman.

Precinct No. 4—Mrs. Jennie Runquist, Chairman, and Mrs. Betty Slocum, Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. W. H. Kendrick, District Treasurer for the Party, arranged a booth for the distribution of literature in the Auditorium Exposition which was held in the city auditorium. Mrs. Kendrick's committee also served luncheon each day of the Exposition at the First Baptist Church.

From Colorado Miss Pollitzer went to Kansas to organize that State. In writing from there Miss Pollitzer says:

"I called on Senator Capper today and talked with him for an hour or more about our amendment. I also called on our Chairman, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, and we expect to begin organization work immediately."

Activities Continue In New York

THE Hornell *Evening Tribune-Times* of Hornell, N. Y., of November 1st, states that the Woman's Council of this city, after hearing a discussion by Miss Fred Lee Woodson, National Organizer of the Woman's Party, relative to legal discriminations against women, passed a resolution declaring itself in favor of the principle of Equal Rights between men and women and declared that they would call upon the State Senator and Assemblymen of New York, urging them to work for legislation toward this end.

Miss Woodson also spoke in Corning, N. Y., in the Thirty-seventh Congressional District and secured the acceptance of Mrs. Guy W. Cheney as chairman of that district. In Corning, Miss Woodson interviewed Assemblyman-elect Wilson Messer, who pledged unqualified aid to the Equal Rights program in the New York legilsature.

The *Corning Evening Leader* of November 6th states:

"At the regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. held Friday at the home of Mrs. W. J. Sutherland on East Market Street, Miss F. L. Woodson, representing the New York Branch of the Woman's Party, addressed the women on the purpose and plans of this organization. Miss Woodson made a plea for the W. C. T. U. to stand back of the principles of the Woman's Party and, as a result of her talk, the Corning Union adopted resolutions endorsing the work of the Woman's Party and promising its co-operation in the movement.

"Miss Woodson also addressed the Elizabeth Williams Missionary Society on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. F. Beyes. In her talk Miss Woodson outlined the Woman's Party aims.

"While in this city Miss Woodson will organize a local branch of the Woman's Party and will have a public meeting in its interest."

Miss Woodson reports that a deputation of women from Steuben County went to Bath, N. Y., to present the Equal Rights program to State Senator Ernest E. Cole. Mr. Cole endorsed the majority of the Equal Rights measures. In Elmira, N. Y., Miss Woodson interviewed Congressman Gale H. Stalker, who pledged himself to vote for the Lucretia Mott amendment.

Brooklyn Woman for Postmaster

MISS ADELAIDE STEDMAN, Executive Secretary of the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party, spoke at the meeting of the Civitas Club in Brooklyn November 15, 1923, on the subject, "Is Protective Legislation for Women Justifiable?" Questions were asked from the floor and much discussion followed. During the meeting a plea was made for support for Miss Ada L. Woolworth as Brooklyn postmaster. A letter is being sent to the President by many women requesting that Miss Woolworth "receive the same consideration of her examination as would be given were she a man."

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of New York was the principal speaker at the National Woman's Party lunch given at Buffalo November 13 at the Lafayette Hotel. Mrs. Havemeyer went to Buffalo from a large meeting at Rochester, motoring with Mrs. Edward Brewster Gould of Seneca Falls, N. Y. While in Buffalo she was the guest of Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, President of the National Woman's Party. Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey, Vice-President.

Miss MacKaye Addresses Maryland Branch

UNDER the able chairmanship of Mrs. George Rollman, a well-attended meeting was held at Maryland Headquarters on Tuesday afternoon, November 13, with Miss Hazel MacKaye as principal speaker. Miss MacKaye spoke on the value of pageantry in interpreting the Equal Rights campaign and described the Seneca Falls and Colorado Springs Pageants.

Another welcome visitor to the headquarters the same day was Mrs. Nina E. Allender, creator of the Equal Rights cartoons, who spent the day in Baltimore.

Mrs. Hooker Speaks at Government Hotels

ON Monday, November 12, at the invitation of Miss Belle C. Faris, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, editor of EQUAL RIGHTS and chairman of the Maryland Branch, spoke at the Recreation Building of the Government Hotels in Washington on the Lucretia Mott Amendment. Mrs. Thomas presided at the meeting, and Elsie Hill of Connecticut told of the disabilities which handicapped women on all sides in the economic world.

THE Syracuse Branch of the Woman's Party made arrangements for an occupational dinner held on November 20th at which Elsie Hill, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party, was the principal speaker. Mrs. Lieber Whittic and other members of the Syracuse Branch had the dinner in charge.

MRS. PELL'S SPEECH AT WHITE HOUSE

MRS. STEPHEN PELL of New York City, one of the Life members of the Woman's Party and a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Branch of the Woman's Party, on the occasion of the deputation to the President on November 17, said:

"Mr. President, Benjamin Franklin said, 'Man does not have to be instructed but only reminded.'

"We wish to remind you that today the whole world is looking to the United States of America for example and leadership. You, Mr. President, as our head, have an opportunity to help remedy one of the causes of world friction by substituting Equal Rights for the prevailing inequality of laws governing men and women. This does not mean the predominance of a sex, but the practical recognition of the sexes' equal quality, socially, civilly, industrially and politically."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

From The Washington (D. C.) Post, November 19.

"BUT probably it is the 'Equal Rights Amendment' which will furnish Washington with more fireworks than any other women's issue. One always looks for dramatic action from the National Woman's Party, led by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Alice Paul, and they started their campaign yesterday with a bang by presenting their proposition to President Coolidge at the White House and by the ceremonial at the memorial of the three suffrage pioneers in the Capitol building today. * * * Now, however, they have cut out all the State-by-State complications at one fell swoop and succeeded in reducing their proposition to an amendment to the Constitution which grants 'Equal Rights' to men and women in the United States and all its possessions, and takes only about ten words to do it. That's much better than demanding equality, for who can make men and women 'equal' when one is the mother and the other the father of the race?

"Reduced to its real meaning, equal rights for women means equal opportunities for women, letting the women choose whether they will avail themselves or not of those opportunities for careers or self-development or self-expression, or whatever it is that the women want. And what American male is going to stand out against a proposition like that, granted that American women have thus far given every indication that they prefer the home after all?"

From the New York City Telegram, November 5th, 1923.

"UNDER the flag of 'Equal Rights,' several hundred women from New York and practically every other State in the Union are about to march upon the White House and then to launch what is boldly proclaimed as a 'lobby campaign upon Congress.'

"With the convening of Congress only a month away, the National Woman's Party announces that the women are not yet satisfied. November is to bring further conquests, if the women know whereof they speak, and generally they do.

"Anyway, it is proclaimed that the 'lobby campaign' for an 'Equal Rights' amendment to the Constitution will be launched the middle of November. First, several hundred women will descend upon the White House and President Coolidge. This will be on November 17, but it is just a start. Women who see the President are to remain in Washington and start the 'lobby campaign' on Congress." * * *

TO WOMEN DENTISTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

THE DENTAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY sends you this issue with its compliments and hopes you will respond by doing two things—joining the National Woman's Party through its professional branch, the DENTAL COUNCIL (dues only $1.00 for a year), and by sending subscriptions to this paper for yourself and men and women friends (only $2.00 for fifty-two copies).

Busy women dentists join the DENTAL COUNCIL and subscribe to this paper to keep posted and up to the minute on current events of interest to all women in all parts of the world. Professional people are accused of getting into ruts and having narrow interests; nevertheless, out of one hundred and seventeen women dentists in New York State, thirty-one responded to the first call for team work last spring, and promptly organized the Dental Council of the State of New York, which meets on the first and third Fridays of each month, at 8.30 P. M., at the Allerton House Annex, Fifty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, New York.

For further information, communicate with the chairman of the Dental Council, Louise Ball, 755 Park avenue, New York City.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

TREASURER'S REPORT, Edith Ainge, Treasurer, National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Auditors: American Audit Company.

Receipts of National Headquarters, December 2, 1912, to November 16, 1923, $1,229,926.25.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, November 16, 1923, to November 20, 1923:

Mrs. M. McLean Dewey, D. C.	$ 500.00
Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, N. Y.	400.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.	99.00
Miss Mabel Vernon, Del.	50.00
Mrs. Clarence A. Kenyon, D. C.	10.00
Per Ohio Branch:	
Mrs. Richard Rogers	5.00
Mrs. Harry L. Levy	.50
Mrs. A. J. Schoenthal	.50
Mrs. Gus Lebolt	.50
Mrs. Samuel Altschul	.50
Miss Natalie L. Bodurtha	.50
Mrs. Mary C. Alexander	.50
Miss Ryllis Alexander	.50
Mrs. Justin Altschul	.50
Mrs. A. B. Woodson, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. K. M. Meserole, N. Y.	10.00
Per New York City Comm.:	
Mrs. Julie E. Kimball	5.00
Miss Edna St. V. Millay	5.00
Mrs. Janet M. Knopf	.50
Miss Grace Rosenberg	.50
Miss Eliz. Raushenbush	.50
Miss Alice S. Brewster, N. J.	10.00
Miss Lillian H. Rhodes, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Wm. O. Jones, Md.	1.00
Miss Bertha Yoder, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Mary Summers, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. C. H. McCarthy, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Jesse Embury, D. C.	1.00
Miss Virginia Blunt, D. C.	7.00
Mrs. Wm. A. Jenner, Conn.	100.00
Mrs. Sarah J. Hansen, N. Y.	100.00
Mrs. Winifred S. Fouts, D. C.	14.00
Mrs. Sara R. Goffin, Fla.	5.00
Miss M. T. Hanlon, D. C.	1.00
Miss Rose Hilleary, D. C.	1.00
Miss Nellie A. Colburn, D. C.	1.00
Miss R. E. Schemenauer, D. C.	1.00
Miss Helen F. Downing, D. C.	1.00
Miss Grace H. Rogers, D. C.	1.00
Miss Etna R. Moberly, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. B. L. McCarthy, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Bertha Adams, D. C.	1.00
Per Florida Branch:	
Mrs. F. H. Hendricks	.50
Mrs. W. E. Lansdell	.50
Mrs. Beulah Barr	.50
Mrs. C. B. Antonius, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. Nettie Amelia Best, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Sara S. Barnes, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Cleveland Moffett, D. C.	10.00
Per Colorado Branch:	
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Mrs. R. M. Aitken	5.00
Mrs. George B. Berger	5.00
Mrs. Sydney J. Walker	5.00
Mrs. Laurence C. Phipps, Jr.	5.00
Mrs. J. J. Metheny	5.00
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Miss Clara Martin	5.00
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Miss Harmony Woodworth	.50
Mrs. Thetta M. McDonald	.50
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Mrs. Helen Walton	.50
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Miss Katharine Courtney	.50
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Miss Helen E. McGill	.50
Miss Margaret Hanington	.50
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Mrs. Frederick H. Adams	.50
Mrs. Wm. H. Smiley	.50
Per Maryland Branch:	
Mrs. J. W. Brown	5.00
Mrs. Chas. Keller	5.00
Mrs. A. C. Muller	1.00
Mrs. Todd	1.00
Mrs. E. E. Lewis, Mass.	5.00
Mrs. Edw. B. Gould, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. K. E. Miller, D. C.	5.00
Miss Mary Peet, D. C.	1.00
Miss Selina M. Rioux, D. C.	1.00
Miss Dorothy S. Davis, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. E. B. McLean, D. C.	1,000.00
Mrs. O. L. Lawson, Mass.	25.00
Per California Branch:	
Payment on California's Budget Quota	500.00
Collection taken at Capitol Meeting	62.60
Sale of Badges	20.50
Sale of Literature	12.84
Sale of Prison Pin	3.00
Rent of Rooms at Headquarters	45.00
Total receipts Nov. 16 to Nov. 20, 1923	$3,123.94
Total receipts Dec. 7, 1922, to Nov. 20, 1923	$1,233,050.19

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